THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XII. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1863. NO. 39.

The People's Press,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PRICE.---Two Dollars a Year,
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Any person procuring FIVE new subscribers and remitting Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (fifteen lines or less,) first insertion One Dollar; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements, for a square, as follows:

For three months, - - -	$3 50
For six months, - - -	$5 00
For twelve months, - - -	$8 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines in length, Five Dollars a year;—longer ones in proportion.

Miscellaneous.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.

THE COURSE TO BE PURSUED BY THE NEW SENATOR.—The Washington Chronicle says Mr. Richardson's future course is to be judged by the resolutions of the caucus which nominated him; therefore the policy he will pursue is foreshadowed in the following abstract of some of the resolutions;

Second—That the Administration, in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, in arresting private citizens, and incarcerating them in bastiles, issuing the proclamation of emancipation, and in other instances usurping power, has violated the Constitution, infringed upon State sovereignty, and disregarded the popular wish. Its perversion of the war into a war of abolition deserves our unqualified reprobation, and justly entitles it to the condemnation of all true lovers of constitutional liberty and State rights.

Fifth—That peace, fraternal relations, and political fellowship should be restored among the people of the States; that the best interests of all, and the welfare of mankind, demand this should be done in the speediest and most effective manner.

Seventh—Favors a National Convention of all the States at Louisville, Ky., at the earliest practicable period, to adjust our national difficulties.

Eighth—Recommends that the Legislature now in session appoint Commissioners to said National Convention, and invite other States to do so.

Ninth—That we earnestly recommend a cessation of hostilities for such period as may be necessary to allow the people of the North and South to express, through a National Convention, their wish for peace and a maintenance of the Union as it was, under the Constitution as it is.

THE MURFREESBORO' BATTLE

As time passes and the confusion which succeeds a determined struggle clears away, we are furnished ample evidence of the decided advantage obtained by our arms in the battle in front of Murfreesboro'. The correct statistics of the combats of Wednesday and Friday, may be summed up as follows:

Prisoners taken	5,000
Pieces of artillery	61
Small arms	7,500
Wagons destroyed	950
Enemy's loss in killed and wounded	9,000
Our loss—	
Killed	1,000
Wounded	3,500
RECAPITULATION.	
Federals killed	3,000
Wounded	6,000
Captured	5,000
	14,000
Our loss	4,500
Balance	9,500

In addition to these statistics, which relate only to the two days' struggle mentioned, large quantities of provisions and supplies have been procured in Middle Tennessee, amounting to millions of rations and months of subsistence. That portion of the campaign which constituted Murfreesboro' its depot has terminated, leaving us much to hope for and little to deplore, except the temporary surrender of a comparatively small portion of territory. Tullahoma, the position now occupied by Gen. Bragg's army, is in Coffee county, Tenn., situated on Rock Creek, and offers admirable means of defence. It is 71 miles from Nashville, and 32 from Murfreesboro', and lies immediately on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, where it is intersected by the McMinnville and Manchester road. As a base of operations and as a position of defence, it offers great advantages.

Richmond Dispatch.

Counterfeit.—We have just been shown a counterfeit gold piece, of the denomination of two and a half dollars. A man calling himself both Lape and Reese, some time this week was passing through Forsyth county, exchanging gold for two of confederate money. It was tested by Mr. Lash, Cashier of the Bank at Salem and found to be counterfeit. A small package was found upon Reese, each piece wrapped separately in paper to prevent rubbing. He professed that he had been in the army and that he found the coin on a dead yankee. It is handsomely executed, and would deceive most persons. Reese was taken in custody. The coin passed by him is of the date of 1858.—*Raleigh State Journal, 17th.*

Remarkable Narrative.

Some time ago, the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, alluding to Bishop Elliot's proposition for a monument to the unknown dead, said "the topic of Unknown Heroes was frequently introduced in conversation, and mentioned a number of these heroes, among them a cavalry man from Texas, who unable to walk a step, carries a pair of crutches on horseback, and with them has continued to perform all the arduous duties required of him." The correspondent of the Mercury, we dare say, little dreamed that this unknown dragoon would prove to be not only the most heroic of all the heroes of the war, but a poet of a high order beside. The following letter addressed to the Mobile Register and Advertiser reads like a romance, yet bears upon its face the evidence of truth. We copy it as a just tribute to a gallant soldier and as of far more interest than any number of extracts from Yankee papers:

This soldier is Lamar Fontaine, a private in the "Campbell Rangers," 2d Regiment Virginia Cavalry. He is the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Fontaine, an Episcopal Minister, residing near Jackson, Miss., who commanded the Burt Rifles, of the 18th Regiment Mississippi volunteers, in the first battle of Manassas, and who is honorably mentioned in General Beauregard's report of it. He was born in Washington county, Texas, in 1841, while his parents resided there, and was named after his father's intimate friend, General Mirabeau Lamar. Previous to the present revolution Lamar Fontaine lived in his native State, was educated in Austin, and at the Military Academy in Bastrop, and learned practically the most essential duties of a soldier as a Texas Ranger and hunter on the frontiers of Western Texas, where he was unsurpassed as a dexterous rider and skillful marksman. As soon as the war commenced he came to Mississippi and enlisted as a private in the first company organized for the defence of the State, the Mississippi Rifles, of Jackson, commanded by Capt. Robert Smith, the heroic Col. Smith who fell at Mumfordsville, Ky. Under this excellent officer he served at Pensacola, as an infantry soldier, and then as an artillerist until he was transferred to his father's company in the Army of the Potomac. At the battle of Manassas he was severely wounded by a cannon shot, which passed under his feet, bruising one of them so badly that he was unfitted for further duty as an infantry soldier. Finding that he was unwilling to be discharged, his father procured him a transfer to Capt. Alexander's Company (I) 2d Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Under Generals Jackson and Ewell, he distinguished himself in the battles of Front Royal, Cross Keys, and all the actions of the Valley. Near Winchester, in company with a young gentleman from Campbell county, Va., private John Moore, he performed a feat without a parallel in the annals of war, and which is mentioned with the highest commendation in Gen. Ewell's official report. These two young men, unassisted and alone, charged a piece of artillery planted on the Winchester turnpike manned by eight of the enemy, killed and wounded two of their number, drove the rest from the gun, and brought it off in triumph to their commander. Near Strausburg a shell exploded against his horse's head, blowing it to atoms and breaking Lamar's thigh. While his comrades were carrying him from the field, another shell wounded him severely in the hip. Soon after his wounds were dressed, while lying under a tree, a minnie ball penetrated the back of his neck, passed down near his spine and lodged where the surgeons have not been able to find it. Since then his right leg and side have remained paralyzed. He recovered sufficiently to obtain leave of absence from the hospital in Charlottesville for several weeks, which he spent with his company in performing military duty with his crutches tied to his saddle. In this condition he fought seven battles—Hazel River Bridge, Warrenton Springs, the Rappahannock or Waterloo Bridge, the battles of the 29th, 30th and 31st of Manassas, and the battle of Germantown.

While the enemy were shelling Warrenton Springs, Gen. R. H. Anderson wished to ascertain what division of the army occupied the north bank of the Rappahannock opposite his position. He volunteered to bring him the necessary information, swam the Rappahannock, surprised three of the enemy's armed pickets, and brought them across the river to the General, who gave the crutched hero a certificate complimenting his skill and gallantry. At the battle of Hazel River, a minnie ball broke one of his crutches, and one of the enemy's horses without a rider run against him and broke the other. In the second day's fight at Manassas, he had a horse killed under him, and another the day after at the battle of Germantown. While pursuing the enemy's cavalry, a pistol shot penetrated his cap, grazed his temple, and knocked him from his horse. Since he has been pronounced incompetent to perform military duty on account of his wounds, and while acting as a volunteer on hospital furlough, he has captured six prisoners without any assistance, and killed many of the enemy. In different battles he has had six horses killed under him, and I have no doubt has killed more of the enemy than any soldier in our army.

If skill, courage and hazardous and useful service on the battle field deserve promotion, he has nobly earned it. Just before the resignation of the Hon. G. W. Randolph he was recommended for promotion by Gen. Ewell, but so far his merit has been overlooked, and an "unknown hero," capable of drilling and leading an army to victory, is a mutilated private, while scores of "cross road" politicians, unscathed by ball or sabre and strangers to the roar of battle, are commanding companies and regiments.

It will gratify the friends of our "unknown hero" to learn that Lamar Fontaine is the author of the beautiful lines which have recently been published in all our papers, commencing "All quiet along the Potomac to-night," a copy of which, corrected by the author, is herewith enclosed.

"All Quiet Along the Potomac To-Night."

BY LAMAR FONTAINE, Co. I, 2d Va. Cavalry.

Written while on Picket on the bank of the Potomac, 1861.

"All quiet along the Potomac to night,"
Except here and there a stray picket
Is shot as he walks on his beat to and fro
By a rifleman hid in the thicket.

'Tis nothing—a private or two now and then
Will not count in the news of the battle;
Not an officer lost! only one of the men
Moaning out, all alone, the death rattle.

"All quiet along the Potomac to night,"
Where the soldiers lie peacefully dreaming,
And their tents in the rays of the clear autumn moon
And the light of their camp fires are gleaming.

A tremulous sigh, as a gentle night wind
Thro' the forest leaves slowly is creeping,
While the stars up above, with their glittering eyes,
Keep guard o'er the army while sleeping.

There's only the sound of the lone sentry's tread,
As he tramps from the rock to the fountain,
And thinks of the two on the low trundle bed
Far away in the cot on the mountain.

His musket falls slack—his face dark and grim,
Grows gentle with memories tender,
As he mutters a prayer for the children asleep,
And their mother—"may Heaven defend her."

The moon seems to shine as brightly as then—
That night when the love yet unspoken,
Leaped up to his lips, and when low murmur'd vows
Were pledged to be ever unbroken,

Then drawing his sleeves roughly over his eyes,
He dashes off the tears that are welling;
And gathers his gun close up to his breast
As if to keep down the heart's swelling.

He passes the fountain, the blasted pine tree
And his footsteps is [illegible] and weary;
Yet onward he goes thro' the broad belt of light,
Towards the shades of the forest so dreary.

Hark! was it the nightwind that rustled the leaves?
Was it the moonlight so wond'rously flashing?
It looked like a rifle!" "Ha! Mary, good bye!"
And his life blood is ebbing and splashing.

"All quiet along the Potomac to-night"
No sound save the rush of the river,
While soft falls the dew on the face of the dead:
"The Picket's" off duty forever.

Interesting Correspondence.

The following correspondence between Gens. French, Foster and bogus Governor Stanly will be found interesting:

FROM GEN. FOSTER TO GEN. FRENCH.

HEAD QUARTERS, 18TH ARMY CORPS,
NEWBERN, December 31, 1862.

Major General S. G. French, Com'dg Department of N. C., Petersburg, Va.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to inclose a copy of a letter addressed to me by his Excellency, Edward Stanly, Military Governor of North Carolina. The letter explains itself, and I have merely to request an answer from you, whether the acts complained of by the Governor have your sanction, and whether, as he desires to know, the negroes mentioned will be returned to their master.

I also beg leave to inclose a slip from the "Raleigh Standard," in relation to the prisoners recently paroled and released by me at Kinston and other places, between here and Goldsboro', and request to know whether these men are compelled to perform the duties therein stated, contrary to their parole of honor.

Sometime during the latter part of November, Surgeon Hunt, Post Surgeon at Washington, North Carolina, while taking a ride outside of our lines, was fired upon by parties in ambush and killed. Immediately his person was rifled and among other things a watch was taken from him which his relatives are very anxious to obtain possession of. If it is within your power will you please have this watch returned.

I remain General, Very Respectfully, Your obedient Servant.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major Gen'l Com'dg.

FROM EDWARD STANLY.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Newbern, Dec. 29th, 1862.

To Major Gen'l Foster, Commanding &c.:

General:—I have been informed that a portion of the forces of the enemies of the United States recently invaded the county of Washington, and among other depredations committed upon innocent citizens, they seized and carried away, against their consent and against the consent of their owner, a large number of slaves. From the home of Mr. M. Bowen, they took away several of his negroes, who had been faithful to him and whom he protected and humanely supported. This outrage has not the defence attempted for the African slave trade—that it brought uncivilized beings under the influence of Christianity and civilization.

This robbery takes civilized beings from their families and homes; it deprives a kind master of his property and punishes slaves for their fidelity to him.

I cannot believe that the good people of N. C. will justify such conduct.

To the barbarous and willful burning of the town of Plymouth by the enemy, your attention has already been called, and of that nothing more need be said. As the voice of civil authority outside of our lines has no longer any potency. I solicit your interposition with those commanding the forces of the so-called Confederate States, that I may ascertain by what rules this war is to be conducted, and whether these people to whom I have referred, are to be looked up to those to whom their service is due.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) ED'WD STANLY,
Military Governor, &c.

GEN. FRENCH'S REPLY.

WELDON, NORTH CAROLINA,
January 6th, 1863.

General J. G. Foster, U. S. A., Commanding 18th Army Corps, Newbern North Carolina:

General:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st ult., and a copy of a letter addressed to you by Edward Stanly, who signs himself Military Governor of North Carolina.

In relation to prisoners of war who have been paroled, I can say, never to my knowledge have they been, nor have I ever heard of their being employed in the performance of any duty for the Government. As my Government has so faithfully respected the parole of prisoners, I am the more astonished that you should have brought a merely hearsay rumor that came to the ears of the editor of the Raleigh Standard, to my notice, when an order was issued from the War Department of the U. S., requiring, as I remember, paroled prisoners to instruct recruits, garrison fortresses in the rear of the army, and guard prisoners.

While your press, as the extract you send me shows, would denounce such violation of a parole of honor, I have seen yours teeming with the demand that the prisoners that we had captured and paroled, should be sent to Minnesota to repel the Indians there at war with your people.

You asked me to answer, "whether the acts complained of by Governor Stanly have my sanction, and whether as he desires to know, the negroes mentioned will be returned to their masters." His allegation is that "our forces recently invaded the county of Washington, and among other depredations committed upon innocent citizens, they seized and carried away against the consent of the owner, a large number of slaves;" that "from the house of Mr. M. Bowen we took away several of his negroes who had been faithful to him, and whom he protected and humanely supported;" that "this outrage has not the defence attempted for the African slave trade;" that "it has brought uncivilized beings under the influence of christianity and civilization; that this robbery takes civilized beings from their families and homes; it deprives a kind master of his property, and punishes slaves for their fidelity to him." It is true that our forces did invade the county of Washington, and the officer in command did report to me that he brought out with him some negroes.

Mr. Stanly is a representative of the U. S. Government, and I take it for granted speaks by authority; and if it be the determination of your government to deliver up to their owners the hundred thousand slaves you have stolen from "kind and humane masters," I am sure my government will immediately cause this little act of "robbery" to be discounteranced, and cause the negroes to be restored, and thus return to their "kind masters their property;" and to this end I will transmit to the proper authorities your communication and Mr. Stanly's letter.

As it is an acknowledged principle among christian nations to respect private property in lands, I am sure my government will hail this as an evidence that hereafter yours will cease to deprive peaceful citizens of their private property.

I deplore, as much as Mr. Stanly does, this taking of civilized beings from their families and homes, and depriving owners of their property, and I would it were the only robbery of the kind that has occurred, but so many have been committed by the forces of the U. S., that is now regarded as a legitimate and proper, "fit and necessary war measure," by your government.

Mr. Stanly says, the "voice of civil authority outside your lines has no longer any potency." You may rest assured I will do all in my power to have "those negroes delivered up to those to whom their services may be due," and will, in every way, discountenance and forbid negro stealing, and in this I am sure the "good people of North Carolina will justify me."

I do not think the town of Plymouth was barbarously and willfully burned, but as reported to me a house was fired in which your troops made a stand, and from which they fired on our soldiers. Such things will happen in war and often for no excuse except the spirit of destruction, as seen on the banks of the Mississippi, Potomac, Roanoke, Rappahannock and James rivers, where cities, towns and private residences, as a rule, have been burned down by your land and naval forces.

I regret very much that in this street fight a woman was killed. It was first brought to my knowledge by a letter which was received from you, and it should be regretted that accidents of the same kind occurred from the batteries of Gen. Burnside, when they opened on the city of Fredericksburg.

Surgeon Hunt was riding with a party of soldiers when he was killed, and in the official report to me, he was called and believed to be a lieutenant in charge of a scouting party.

I will at once, General, write to the Captain of the company to which the attacking force belonged, and do all in my power to find the watch, and if successful, will send it to you, that you may place it in the hands of his relations.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your ob'dt servant,
[Signed] S. G. FRENCH,
Maj. Gen'l Com'dg.

TANNING.

We are indebted to Mr. Wm. Crutchfield of Goochland Courthouse, for the following details and recipe for tanning leather. If, in any particular, not perfectly intelligible, Mr. C. will take great pleasure in affording any additional information.

The true mode for farmers to adopt, is for each neighborhood, consisting of from three to six, to combine, construct the vats and divide the labor among themselves.—They will make as good leather as they now get, if not better, and they will get double the quantity they now receive from the tanners:

TANNING LEATHER.—Pure watervat 6 feet square, 4 feet deep. Lime watervat—same.

Vat for bark four feet wide, four deep, and eight long. Soak hides till soft in pure water—from five to seven days—then flesh on beam.

Beam for breaking the hides six feet long—a log, two feet diameter, split in two—underneath hollowed out for prop, to raise or depress. In the process of breaking, use knife two feet long with shanks for handles—knife little rounding.

As soon as flesh is taken off, (one hand will flesh a dozen hides a day,) the hides are put in the limevat—weak solution—one bushel lime—first slacked. The vat not quite full of water. Hides to be taken out every other day to air, and replaced smooth—plunge or stir vat every time the hides are drawn. An iron hook, like icehooks, to draw the hides.

As soon as hair will slip, throw hides over beam, hairside up and rub with fleshing knife. The hair off, the hides are put back in vat of pure water, and to remain there a day or two—then throw across the beam again, and with same fleshing knife work out all the lime and remaining flesh. One hand will flesh 50 hides a day.

The process of bating may be omitted in tanning coarse leather.

Take the hides as clean as possible to the bark-vat. At first one bushel of bark, pounded or ground—this weak solution to continue two days—and gradually strengthened by addition of bark, say one bushel daily. Keep it in two weeks; handling and strengthening liquor.

Then clean out vat, taking out all the bark. Throw in pounded bark—put down one hide—cover that inch thick with bark and so on, each hide. Let in water and let it remain a month. Again clean your vat, reverse hide and repeat operation—and let this remain a month. Again clean out vat and repeat operation—and remain another month.

(Chestnut oak bark the best—though spanish or black oak good.)

After 3d month, the hide being tanned, is taken out and hung upon poles. This is sole leather without further labor.

That intended for upper leather, half dry, is oiled on the grain or hair side with a mop. Reverse side, and grease heavily on flesh side, ½ lb tallow and ½ pint train oil to a side mixed. This mixture is prepared thus: melt the tallow slowly and take same quantity of oil mixed and stirred in—after it becomes cool, is ready for use. Then hang the hides in shade till dry.—*Whig.*

How Speculators Get transportations—Curious Developments.—One case among the thousand which are occurring in the Confederacy has come to official cognizance, showing how speculators—those pests of society—use the Government for their own purposes. The grand jury of the Confederate District Court at Mobile has made a presentment, a copy of which has been forwarded to President Davis. An extract from the presentment will explain itself:

The matter in question relates to the widespread perversion and abuse by Government officers, as these jurors believe, of the public transportation to purposes of personal emolument and speculation. They find among other facts of the same nature, and conspicuous among them, that George B. Clitheral, a resident of the city of Mobile, at or a bout the month of March of the present year, after having procured, through the agency of A. R. Powell, of Montgomery, an order from Maj. W. S. Ashe, General Transportation Agent at Richmond, for the forwarding of public supplies from New Orleans to Montgomery, proceeded to have transported there, under, large quantities, sugar and molasses, which were to a very small extent, if any at all, Government army stores, but almost entirely the property of private speculators, and the subject of enormous profits; the amount whereof they cannot more accurately define than by stating that they were not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. These jurors further find that while this transportation of pretended public supplies was monopolizing the railroads to enrich a few interested individuals, the whole community of the State together with the State and General Government themselves were daily and deeply suffering the most serious detriment by their almost complete exclusion from the use of said roads.

They further find that the goods in question were several times arrested in their transit by the vigilance of officials, who doubted the pretence that they were Government property, notwithstanding the same were fraudulently marked "C. S. A.," and that on every such occasion, Mr. Clotheral, who sometimes verbally described himself as a government agent, but was really the salaried agent of the unknown speculators, represented that they were public supplies, and the authorities at Richmond having charge of such matters, when telegraphed upon on the subject, confirmed this erroneous statement by directing that the goods should be permitted to go on, or by referring to the original authority in the hands of Major Calhoun, at Montgomery, who, upon a similar application, returned the same answer and direction.

GEN. BRAGG'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

The following spirited and touching address was issued by General Bragg to his brave army, just after the battle of Murfreesboro':

HEADQ'RS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
WINCHESTER, Jan. 8th, 1863.

Soldiers of the Army of Tennessee:

Your gallant deeds have won the admiration of your General, your Government and your Country. For myself I thank you and am proud of you—for them I tender you the gratitude and praise you have so nobly won.

In a campaign of less than one month, in the face of winter, your achievements have been unparalleled. You have captured more than ten thousand prisoners, taken and preserved thirty pieces of artillery and several thousand small arms, in addition to many thousands destroyed. You have besides captured eight hundred wagons, loaded chiefly with supplies, which have been destroyed or brought safely to your lines, and in pitched battles you have driven the enemy before you, inflicting a loss at least three to one greater than you have sustained.

In retiring to a stronger position without molestation from a superior force, you have left him a barren field in which to bury his hosts of slain and to rally and recuperate his shattered ranks. Cut off from his government both by rail and telegraph; and deprived of supplies by the interruption of his communications, we shall yet teach him a severe lesson for the rashness of penetrating a country so hostile to his cause. Whilst the infantry and artillery defy him in front, our invincible cavalry will assail him in flank and rear until we goad him to another advance only to meet another signal defeat.

Your General deplores, in common with you, the loss of your gallant comrades who have fallen in our recent conflicts. Let their memories be enshrined in your hearts as they will ever be tenderly cherished by their countrymen. Let it be yours to avenge their fate and proudly to emulate their deeds. Remember that your face is to the foe, and that on you rests the defence of all that is dear to freemen.

Soldiers! the proudest reflection of your General's life is to be known as the commander of an army so brave and invincible as you have proven. He asks no higher boon than to lead such men to victory. To share their trials, and to stand or fall with them, will be the crown of his ambition.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General Commanding.

Official:
GEO. WM. BRENT, A. A. G.

Counterfeits.—A friend just from the battle field of Murfreesboro' informs us that large amounts of new counterfeits of Confederate notes were found among the correspondence papers and effects of the Yankees which our soldiers captured, the execution of which was superior to that of our own notes. These counterfeits were of the new green colored 50s, and the read or lake tinted 5s. A number of captured letters contained inclosures of these notes, directed to officers and soldiers in the Yankee army, instructing them to be exchanged, some for property of several kinds, some for Tennessee notes, and others for U. S. Treasury notes. They stated generally that an abundant supply was on hand and any amount of them desired could be furnished.

The Yankees are a nation of dishonorable wretches with thieving propensities. We have seen none of these bills and know not how to describe them. We can only say to our readers, *Beware.*—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

INDICATIONS OF SALT IN ROWAN.—Mr. Jesse Ribelin left at our office, last week, the production of two gallons of water taken from a pit near his residence, which closely resembles, in taste and appearance, salt and lime. There is an extensive "cow lick" running across several plantations 12 miles south of this place, on a part of which some of the neighbors have sunk a pit of 12 or 15 feet in depth, hoping to strike a salt spring. Mr. Ribelin took two gallons of the water which collected in this pit, and boiled it down, and obtained a substance as described above—resembling salt and lime. Would it not be worth while for the State Geologist to visit this place, and make such an examination as to determine the probable value of the discovery?—*Watchman.*

LIFE IN RICHMOND.

The following from the graphic pen of the editor of the Richmond Examiner, is worth a dozen homilies on the prospects of peace and the devastations of the war. It will richly repay the reader:

"On the habitable globe there is no place so delightful as the Capitol of the Southern Confederacy. For a permanent residence, it will compare with the cities of Arabian romance Haroune Alraschid would go mad with joy if he could become a citizen of Richmond. A six months' residence in one of our hotels or boarding houses, would afford Scheherazade material for a story that would keep the Sultan awake for the remainder of his natural life, even supposing that life to be prolonged beyond the brief days of Methusaleh, or more extended years of the gods of Hindostan. There are people of rude tastes who talk eloquently of the great capitols of Europe. There are men who love to live even in Paris. Human nature is very strange.—But persons of refinement and of culture, the world over, could they only be apprized of its incomparable attractions, would fly with the speed of ravenous eagles to Richmond, as the most desirable residence perhaps in the whole universe.

We speak calmly for we desire to excite no anticipation that cannot be superabundantly realized. Consider the innumerable delectations of this metropolis It is the seat of the Confederate government. So careful has the President been in the selection of his associates, that there is not a member of his Cabinet who is not profoundly versed in the sciences and in ancient languages, while many of them speak Coptic familiarly. The lowest messenger in the most obscure Department has history at his fingers' ends, and the philosophy of abstraction in the palm of his hand. A purity of life, a dignity of manner, an elegance in conversation, a depth of thought and an urbanity of disposition, mark each and every member of the administration and al. of their subordinates, to a degree which has never been approached in the annals of political society, and which renders an acquaintance with them a happiness almost unspeakable. Free and cordial association with natures so lofty and so endowed cannot fail to ennoble all who come in contact with them. It is enough to move one to tears to think of the unapproachable supremacy of the morals and manners of Richmond in the great future which awaits us.

But it is not in high official circles only that the delights of Richmond life and society are to be found. The effete, vapid and conceited race of F. F.'s has been submerged under an inundation of fresh adventurous spirits from all parts of the Confederacy and elsewhere. The fantastical days of the Wickhams, Gambles, Randolphs, Leighs, and Wirts has passed away forever; we rejoice in a new era and a miscellaneous population, troubled with none of the ridiculous airs of the so-called gentry.

The olden times have passed away,
And glorious are the new.

Here is the sweet Baltimore plug, adorning the corners of our principal thoroughfares. Here are the useful and industrious *exuviae* of the departments at Washington The new man, the garroter, is here; though we see him not, save in the prints of fingers on the throats of unarmed citizens. In the palatial stores on Main street, once inhabited by Yankees devoted to the Union, we find brawny Italians vending apples at half a dollar a piece, and nondescript Southerners selling minute plugs of wretched tobacco at twenty-five cents. Stout Marylanders occupy rooms on the cross streets, and there throw away blockade boots and shoes with reckless liberality. Able-bodied refugees, from God knows where, swarm in our cellars and abandon themselves with a noble self abnegation to the traffic in putrid oysters mixed with mean whiskey. Substitute agents follow their unremunerative vocation in nameless places; extortioners roll in the wealth accumulated from everything that the earth produces or the hand of man can fashion; bawds, arrayed in the silks of Tyre and Sidon and in the jewels of Samarcand, illumine and perfume our sidewalks; gamblers erect their sumptuous towers on every hand; whilst, as if to crown this splendid concentration of social ornaments, the verminous deserter parades his rags in ostentatious defiance alike of civil and of military authority.

The variety of our people is not their only charm. We are told that the worn out race which once inhabited this city were distinguished for their gentle manners. No such effeminacy characterizes the lusty and enterprising population of the new era.—The spirit of freedom is broadly manifest in them. It is beautifully exemplified in the Italian fruiterer, who with difficulty refrains from kicking you out of doors if you refuse to pay him a dollar an ounce for his peanuts. The small tailor, suddenly becomes rich, is speechless with indignation if you dare ask him to unbend his dignity in the contemptible operation of mending your clothes. The cobbler, once too happy to half sole your shoes, scowls at you furiously if you approach him on any such mission, now that leather is worth its weight in gold. The saddler, the gas-fitter, the grocer, the tallow-chandler, the merchants in coal and in wood—in fact, all who have aught to sell, indulge the insolence of pecuniary independence to a degree which makes intercourse with them infinitely exhilerating. The entire absence of obsequiousness on the part of our modern shopkeepers is one of the most encouraging features of the new times in this Confederation

An exceedingly low estimate of the fascinations of the life in Richmond would be formed if the account should not include the nominal prices of provisions, the astonishing healthfulness of the air, and the abundance of the precious metals. Space does not permit us to dwell at length upon these engaging features of Richmond existence during the second War for Independence. When a poor man is compelled to buy offal of opulent millers at a price which would stagger a millionaire, and when beef at sixty or eighty cents the pound removes every molar in the jaw of a man's head and reduces his bicuspids to the circumference of a cambric needle, (if he have the hardihood to attempt to chew it) every candid mind must confess that the journalist, who is generally presumed to be indigent, has little scope for the exercise of his powers beyond the mere recording of the markets and the latest sales at auction. The eloquence of bare quotations transcends the abilities of any editor, however gifted, and throws him at once into that vast herd, whose empty stomachs are an ample excuse for their gaping astonishment at the unprecedented altitude in the charges for the commonest necessities of life. And if it were possible for the half nourished body to withstand the encroachment of disease, it would be a consolation to the citizens of Richmond to know that he dwells in a perfect storehouse of maladies, and may take his pick at any hour of the day or night of the deadliest calamities that afflict the human frame. To be the prey of the most lingering and loathsome contagions, is surely not altogether desirable, but churlish indeed must be the sufferer who, in the midst of his acutest agonies, cannot find abundant solace in the reflection, that he can pay his incompetent doctor in shinplasters, and that when he dies, as he certainly will, he will be buried in the suburbs of Richmond among a countless throng of one-legged soldiers, courtesans, garroters and blacklegs."

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR VANCE.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

With the flight of time great events have occurred and are now crowding upon us. Since your adjournment in December, the invaders of our State have concentrated a large force upon our coast, and are again threatening our remaining seaports and lines of communication Every preparation possible has been made to resist them, and it is hoped not without success. Still much remains to be done to strengthen our army and add to its efficiency. I beg leave respectfully to offer a few suggestions to you on this subject.

The most serious evils with which our generals have to contend are the inefficient execution of the conscript law and the alarming increase of desertion in the army. A long absence from home, and the severe hardships of our rapid and wonderful campaigns, naturally tends to produce these effects during a protracted war. To arrest these delinquents and return them to duty, the militia have heretofore been employed with some degree of success; but latterly they have been found inefficient owing to the many obstacles interposed by the law. Should an officer start out to arrest a deserter, the friends of the latter have only to give the alarm and he is spirited out of the way, or the officer is resisted by open violence. As desertion is not a crime known to the laws of this State, these persons who thus shield the deserter from arrest are liable to no punishment. The consequence is that numbers of deserters are concealed in many parts of the State, and banding together for company and mutual protection, depredate upon the citizens near them, thus forming a kind of outlawed population in the midst of our quiet and orderly people.

This state of things, ruinous alike to the discipline of our army and the morals of our people, ought not to be suffered to continue and might be prevented in my opinion by a little prudent legislation. With the consent of the highest military authorities from whose commands they are absent, I propose to give absentees from the army without leave, by proclamation, thirty days in which they may return to duty free of punishment, and after that time to make them liable for the delay, to the severest penalties of the law. To enable the authorities to effect their arrest, I recommend, as I had the honor to do in my regular message to you that the militia laws be so amended as to subject both officers and privates of any particular company or regiment of the militia to the articles of war, when ordered to perform any duty of this kind at the discretion of the Executive; that power be given the Executive summarily to drop from the rolls officers guilty of gross and wilful neglect of duty, and that it be made a crime to shield or harbor deserters or to assist them to avoid capture. Should it be deemed best to continue to use the militia of the State for executing the Conscript law, these amendments will be indespensable, as Congress has failed in these respects to provide for the enforcement of its own acts.

I have been applied to in several instances as the appointing power of the regimental officers of our regiments raised originally for 3 years or the war, to promote men for gallant and meritorious conduct, but on close examination of the law I find I have no authority to deviate from the regular order of promotion by seniority in the appointment of company officers.

This power ought to reside somewhere—the good of the service requires it. The humblest private in the ranks of the army ought to feel that there is the power and the will to lift him above the humble position to a commissioned officer, as a reward for gallantry and heroism. I therefore recommend that this authority be vested in the Executive to be exercised upon proper recommendations of commanding officers in the field.

The subject of arresting citizens on charges of disloyalty I beg leave again to allude to—Many have been recently taken up by the Confederate officers, and with a spirit of courtesy and respect for State authority, turned over to me for investigation. I am at a loss how to dispose of them. I cannot examine them myself, and of course regard it inconsistent with my duty to set them at liberty without an examination, and I am yet more unwilling to see them placed in the Confederate prison at Salisbury where the tracks of the accused all lead in one direction and the light of old English liberty is never seen, I therefore recommend the establishing of a commission for the investigation of charges against all such persons with power to commit for trial before the proper tribunal if sufficient cause appears, &c.

In this connection I take great pleasure in transmitting a letter from Hon. Jas. S Seddon, Secretary of War, in relation to the case of R. J. Graves, and in response to the demand for his delivery to the authority of this State, made in obedience to a joint resolution of your two Houses. Admirable in spirit, ample in explanation of the circumstances under which the arrest was made, and in expressions of regard for the rights and sovereignty of the State I am sure that, accompanying as it did the prompt surrender of the accused, it cannot fail to give you the satisfaction I experienced on its perusal.

In view of the threatened invasion of the State, I have been advised by the war department to call out the militia to assist in repelling it. Having consulted with the General in command of this department, I concluded to do so, but am at least *doubtful* of my authority to take the step, whilst your body is in session. Not wishing to exercise any doubtful authority when your presence and approbation may so easily make it certain, I most respectfully recommend that I be authorized immediately to call out such portion of the militia as may be deemed sufficient to meet the present emergency.

I have the honor herewith to transmit copies of resolutions on various subjects of the Legislatures of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, forwarded to me by their respective Executives with a request that they be laid before you. The most important of these relates to the proposition of guaranteeing by each State of its proportion of the Confederate war debt, and to these I invite your early and deliberate attention.

I am also pleased to be able to inform you that the correspondence conducted by me with the War Department at your request, in relation to the burning of cotton in Eastern North Carolina, was entirely satisfactory, though for prudential reasons I thought it improper to make it public.

Very respectfully,

Z. B. VANCE.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1863.

The Peace Movements in the North.

In a number of our "exchanges," we notice allusions to the peace movements at the North; and while all seem gratified at some prospect of a general reaction, we see but few favor anything like a reciprocal movement, to show that the South is at least willing to listen to any honorable proposition that may be offered. It is the opinion of many that fighting in the manner in which this war has been conducted, can never bring peace; for during a war of nearly two years, it seems that after all our successes, we have obtained nothing but a check upon the advance of the enemy;—nothing decisive has been gained, no great Yankee army annihilated, no advantage gained save that of forcing the enemy that the Southern people will fight well and are determined never to be conquered. This may be considered one point gained, to be sure; but the vast resources and population of the North give them the great advantage of fresh troops against our war-worn troops at the critical moment, causing the withdrawal of our forces, after having apparently whipped three times their number, as was the case at Fort Donelson and other places, and more recently at Murfreesboro'. This does not detract anything from the capacity of our Generals or the bravery of our troops; but nature can be exhausted, and thus the fruits of a great victory, seemingly within our grasp, are rudely wrested from our hands, by the brutish strength of superior numbers.

Look at the battle of Richmond last summer: Where do you find in history, that the same officers and men were required to fight for seven successive days, without sufficient food to satisfy the cravings of hunger, against a large army, continually reinforced by fresh troops, as was that of Gen. McClellan?—And after all that hard fighting, the Yankee army was enabled to retreat in safety.—True, Richmond was saved, and our arms covered with glory; yet a few weeks thereafter, the same Yankee army, rested and recruited, was again threatening our front, to be again defeated and driven towards Washington. Our troops invaded Maryland, only again to retreat after taking Harper's Ferry and fighting the sanguinary battle of Sharpsburg.—The Yankee army, though beaten, is not annihilated. Again, after some days of rest, the same force (recruited) appeared at Fredericksburg, and the most fearful and bloody battle of the war was fought, forcing the enemy to retreat across the Rappahannock, with so great loss as to appal the Yankee nation to such a degree, that we now hear words of peace, *well authenticated* for the first time. (For particulars of which see elsewhere.) The Northern people are getting tired of blood, and the peace party, no doubt, is gaining strength. There are influential men in the North, and in the West, who now fearlessly proclaim against the Lincoln dynasty and its abolition supporters.

Yet, in the face of all this, we see extracts from Northern papers, stating that the army was again moving and that a portion had crossed the Rappahannock to attack our forces in the rear. Does not all this show that the better policy would be for us to cease to cry for blood, when it is apparent that we cannot have a decisive battle?

We severely punished the enemy in every engagement, but it seems the shame and bitterness thereof only blinds the Yankee *government* the more; but a great reaction is certainly taking place among the Northern *people*. Then shall we, of the South, still cry for blood?—Shall the South be gulled by such language as emanates from a Mr. Crockett, who offered a joint resolution in the House of Representatives of the Confederate States Congress, that no peace proposition be entertained except upon the basis of entire independence of *thirteen* States?—Shall we thus discourage and weaken the party at the North, who are willing to let us go in peace, thus throwing cold water on negotiations, and prolong the war? We do not mean anything that may be construed into submission, our people are not willing for that; but we do mean that we want no more fighting for the *rescue* of States, whose citizens seem to prefer to be separated from us, or, at least, who cannot agree among themselves to support our cause.

The Daily Raleigh Progress says:

"Where are the thirteen States to come from? It is certain that Maryland, "My Maryland," Kentucky and Missouri will never compose a part of the Confederacy, for the very best reasons in the world, that the people are averse to the association. That there are many true, gallant and brave sympathizers with our cause in all these States we admit, but the majority is against us and will go with the North. If we can retain Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and the cotton states, we may be satisfied, for we will never get more, and at the end of two more years of war we shall not so certainly hold these.

We object to any peace upon any other than the basis of separation, but we object to a continuance of the war to reclaim or rescue States whose people are not with us in feeling, interest and spirit.

We have heretofore expressed the belief that Spring or Summer at farthest would bring peace—if not an end of the war, at least a cessation of hostilities—and we believe so yet, provided our government and citizens meet these peace propositions from the North in a becoming spirit. Our people will not agree to accept any dishonorable peace, but they are tired of war, and are willing to have this struggle closed in any way consistent with their honor and rights. As we plead for peace when fanaticism was forcing the country into this awful gulf, so plead we for peace now, and being satisfied that the honest masses North and South, desire that the war should cease, we implore our rulers to exert themselves to close it at the earliest possible moment consistent with the rights and dignity of our people.

Of course it is but right that we should demand that the people of these doubtful States have the right to decide by ballot as to which Government they will connect themselves, and if they will come with a determination to defend and stand by our institutions we shall gladly receive them; but to reject propositions of peace on account of a people that have shown but a partial sympathy for our cause will be suicidal."

The Legislature.

Nothing of much importance has as yet been acted upon.

In the Senate a bill was passed changing the time for holding the Courts in Ashe, Rutherford and Stokes.

The Legislature of North Carolina is notorious for changing the times of holding the Courts. It is sure to do something in that way, if nothing else!

In the House, the Senate bill giving the appointment of Adjutant General to the Governor was passed, 61 to 25.

In the Senate the ten Regiment bill was postponed to Wednesday last.

On Saturday last, the House proceeded to the appointment of Magistrates, when 52 new Magistrates were appointed for this county. On Monday the Senate concurred in the recommendation of Magistrates from the House.

The House bill, appropriating one million of dollars for the support of indigent families of soldiers, was passed.

CONGRESS.—This body is engaged on a bill to organize the Supreme Court. The bill is amended by Yancey, provides for one Chief Justice and ten Associate Judges.

The exemption bill, reported by the military committee, was re-committed.

The bill requires the enrollment of all persons between the ages of 18 and 45, and repealing the present exemption laws, leaving exemptions and details to the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, and the conscription of all such persons until the President shall call them into military service.

The House passed, unanimously, a bill to repeal the 20 negro clause in the Exemption Act, and passed the day in considering the bill repealing all exemptions which had been the day before recommitted and then the recommitment reconsidered.

THE CONSCRIPTION.—Last week we noticed that the conscript law had not been strictly enforced in Mississippi.

It now appears that the same is the case in portions of North Alabama and that it has been *temporarily suspended* throughout the State of Florida in order to allow those coming under the act the chance to volunteer in companies and regiments of their own choosing.

The Raleigh Daily Progress says:

"We reiterate the opinion expressed heretofore, and it is this: "If the first act from 18 to 35 had been thoroughly enforced in all the States, no farther draft upon the population of the country would have been necessary; and we might add that if every State would come up to its duty as North Carolina has, our ranks would be full and our army invincible."

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.—It will be seen that the order of Gen. Smith, and the proclamation of Gov. Vance, commands every officer and man connected with the army and absent without leave to return to duty by the 10th of February. The consequence of a refusal to obey these orders, will be severe punishment, if not death.

☞ In the communication of last week, over the signature of "one of the people," an error occurred: In the 18th and 19th lines from bottom, res , "as they should be in all well regulated *concerns*," &c.

FIRES.—We see notices of a number of fires within the last week, in our State papers. We repeat the warning to our town authorities to be certain to have *vigilant* patrols and night-watches. Too much caution cannot be exercised in these times to guard against fires and robberies.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.—We publish this week a correspondence between the Yankee General Foster, commanding at Newbern, and Maj. Gen. French, of the Confederate army, commanding the Department of North Carolina.

SNOW.—On Tuesday of last week snow fell in Wytheville, Va., to the depth of 14, and at Charlottesville to the depth of 16 inches.

It commenced snowing here Tuesday night last, and snow fell all day Wednesday, to the depth of 4 inches.

☞ The duty again devolves upon us to announce the death of another brave officer of Co. K., 48th Regt. N.C.T. Lieut. John C. Stafford, (son of the late A. J. Stafford) died in Winston on Saturday last from wounds received in the battle of Fredericksburg, aged about 21 years. At first his wounds were considered so slight as to create no uneasiness, but they soon became so serious as to compel him to retire to the hospital at Lynchburg, from whence he was removed home, where he breathed his last in a few days after his arrival.

Lieut. Stafford was a modest and unassuming young man, beloved by the company which he commanded, and had endeared himself to many friends at home.

☞ See new advertisements.

☞ The members of the "Soldiers' Relief Society," are respectfully requested to attend at the CHAPEL in Salem, on Saturday (to-morrow) afternoon. Ladies friendly to the cause, are also invited to attend.

INTERCEPTED DISPATCHES.—The yankee papers publish a number of letters from Mr. Secretary Benjamin and our Secretary Memminger to the Confederate Ministers in Europe, found on the person of Major Saunders, who attempted recently to run the blockade at Charleston, in a small schooner. The papers are of little importance, except for a statement of Mr. Benjamin of a supposed intrigue by France to separate Texas from the Southern Confederacy, to erect it into an independent government under the protection of France and thus to get a cotton region of its own, and interpose it between the Confederacy and Mexico which France it is supposed means to conquer and hold.

This is startling news to those who have looked for intervention from France. Foreign powers will not interfere in American affairs unless prompted by self-interest.

Mr. Benjamin, in his correspondence announces that he has dismissed the French Consuls from Texas.

We will publish the most interesting portion of the correspondence next week.

LATEST NEWS.

By Thursday's Mail.

No war news from the North, East or West of any importance.

It is telegraphed from Savannah that Yankee gunboats attacked Fort McAllister, at Genesis Point, on the morning of the 27th, and after 5½ hours fierce bombardment withdrew about 1 o'clock. Nobody hurt on our side, and the damage done to the fort can be repaired in a day.

CASUALTY.—About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, the Canal Bridge on 8th Street in Richmond, gave way and precipitated some 20 or 30 Yankee prisoners with their guards into the canal. About 30 reported lost, though only 2 or 3 bodies had been removed so far. They were on their way to the Petersburg depot.

From Fredericksburg.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 23.—The Yankees are building immense warehouses at Acquia Creek, repairing and refitting the railroad to the point opposite this place, building huts and other more permanent conveniences for their army. These preparations, together with the erection of heavy batteries in front, indicate that their present line has been established as the permanent base of operations for the winter.

RICHMOND, Jan. 26.—Advices from Fredericksburg to-night, represent that the Yankees have not crossed the Rappahannock, as reported in the Washington papers. No indications of an immediate attack by the enemy.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 27th says: A gentleman who arrived in this city last night, from the army, states that it was generally believed that the enemy were about attempting a crossing some six miles above Falmouth, and that everything betokened preparation for an attack. It is pretty generally believed that a demonstration will be made during the present week, which will fully develope their movements, and possibly result in another bloody battle.

Burnside also made the announcement of an early move, in an address to his army on the 20th.

FROM EASTERN CAROLINA.

The enemy made no advance upon our lines since our last issue. It is said that there are 92 sail of vessels in Beaufort harbor, including two monitors and six iron clad steamers. There are reported at Morehead City to be 52,000 abolition troops. A part of Gen. Robinson's cavalry, Capt. Perkin's company, surprised a party of the enemy near Onslow Court House, and killed several and routed them. The enemy is committing every species of outrage upon the people of Onslow.

Wilmington, it is believed, will be the point of attack.

We learn from good authority that a large number of deserters and tories have banded together in that section of country where the counties of Moore, Randolph and Montgomery join, and have committed numerous and serious disturbances against the lives and property of true Confederate citizens. Of course they will be speedily waited upon by such force in authority, as will bring their operations to a close. It is a section of country somewhat difficult of access, and they may, however, cause more trouble than is now apprehended.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

THE TROUBLES IN MADISON.—The militia of Buncombe, with a cavalry company from the same county, were called out and sent to Madison, to deal with the tories in the "laurel" region; and Col. Allen was also sent from East Tennessee, with a portion of his regiment. We learn that about twenty of the insurgents have been killed, and some thirty or forty captured. Quiet has been restored.

The gallant Capt. Semmes, of the Alabama attacked the U. S. gunboat Hatteras off the coast of Texas and sunk her, with all her crew except one officer and five men.

The Columbia (S. C.) Guardian contains an advertisement for six hundred deserters from Evan's brigade, at Kinston. The crime of desertion is increasing to an alarming extent.

More Destruction of the Enemy's Supplies and Boats by our Cavalry.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday:

TULLAHOMA, January 23.

Lieutenant Colonel Hutchinson, with one hundred men of Morgan's cavalry, made a dash yesterday upon the enemy's camp at Murfreesboro', and captured and brought off safely one hundred and fifty prisoners and thirty wagons. Major Holman, of Wheeler's Cavalry, since the last report captured and destroyed another large transport on the Cumberland loaded with subsistence. The enemy has made no show of an advance from Murfreesboro'.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG,
Gen'l Comd'g.

GALLANT FEAT AT MURFREESBORO'.—DEFECTION TO THE FEDERAL CAUSE IN KENTUCKY.

Mobile, Jan. 23.—The Advertiser and Register have received the following dispatch:

Reliable information from Kentucky states that on the 13th instant Gen. Woolford made a speech to his men, in the presence of 3,000 citizens of Lebanon, telling them to go home for twenty days! If within that time Lincoln did not modify his emancipation proclamation, he would not call upon them to fight against the South, but he would himself take the field in behalf of the South against the North.

(Signed) G. S. ELLSWORTH,
[Morgan's Operator.]

Small pox is prevailing in almost every neighborhood in Washington.

Cotton advanced in New York and middlings closed at 76. Gold 147 5-8; Exchange 163.

The Arabia has arrived with news from Europe to the 11th, with rumors of foreign intervention Most of the London journals condemn the London Times for its open attempt to justify slavery on scriptural grounds. Cotton market quiet.

The Peace Movements.

THE PEACE PARTY AT THE NORTH.—James R. Butts, Esq., a well known citizen of Macon, Ga., has returned to his home after a captivity of nine months at the North. The Macon Telegraph gives the results of his observations in the enemy's country, a portion of which we copy:

He says it is a mistake to suppose that Seymour represents the entire Northern Democracy in the position of unalterable opposition to peace, except upon the basis of reconstruction. Both Dr. Olds and Sheahan, a talented young editor of Illinois, who were his fellow prisoners, assured him the Western Democrats were in favor of letting the Southern States go. Olds declared that this was the feeling in Ohio, and Mr. Butts says the popularity of the old Doctor was sufficiently evinced in the fact that, after his imprisonment, being elected to the Ohio Legislature from his county, to fill a vacancy occasioned by death, Olds was escorted to Columbus and his seat in the Hall of State Representatives by a procession *ten miles long*. This happened before Mr. Butts left Washington. The South has but to hold her own for a few months longer, and peace and independence will be ours.

Mr. A. Oakly Hall delivered an address before the Democratic Association of New York on the 20th, in the course of which he said that the war period had practically ended, and we are now in a period of conciliation, (great applause,) and cries of peace! peace!!—There had been nothing but *interference with the Generals in the field*, and as there had not been a military man at the head of the armies, how could the north expect to succeed in a military point of view, against Jeff. Davis. [Cheers.]

If the white man at the North cannot save the Republic, then I would rather have the white man of the North subjugated by the white man of the South than owe the salvation of the North to the negro. [Immense applause,] after which three cheers for that sentiment were given.

NEW JERSEY FOR PEACE—GOV. PARKER of New Jersey, was inaugurated on the 20th. Trenton was crowded with citizens from all parts of the State, and there was great enthusiasm. The Governor in his inaugural denounced Federal assumptions, repudiated emancipation, and asked in conclusion, if there is no way consistent with honor and the interests of all to bring to an end this unnatural war. We should not be afraid of peace, honorable and permanent peace, whether it come by the exercise of power, or the exercise of the Constitution, it should be peace on the basis of the Union as it was—not union of States where part are held in subjugation as conquered Provinces.

Senator Wall of New Jersey, was serenaded at the Girard House, Philadelphia, on the 19th and made a speech comparing the Union to a ship at sea, in distress without a competent pilot. The crowd groaned at the mention of the names of Lincoln and Butler.

The Northern Peace Party.—It is manifest that the party at the North opposed to the further prosecution of this sanguinary and worse than useless war is rapidly growing in strength and boldness. Six months ago the language now uttered by the press and in the Lincoln Congress would not have been tolerated, even if the ideas then existed in the minds of those who now openly proclaim them. Every day shows some new indication of the change. One of the latest and most remarkable is that telegraphed from Kentucky, that a yankee General of that State had dismissed his men, only to be recalled in case Lincoln should revoke his proclamation within 20 days from the 13th inst.

But in Congress a distinct proposition—the first—has at length been made for a cessation of the war. The annexed paragraph from the Richmond Examiner gives the substance of it.

Fay. Obs.

"THE NEW CRISIS IN THE NORTH.—The conservatives of the North are no longer troubling themselves about how the war is to be carried on, but rather how it is to be stopped. The desire for peace is beginning to manifest itself with the masses and the Northwest cries out against the administration that is waging this war of conquest against the South. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, who is the leader of the peace party in the Northern Congress, delivered recently a speech looking to the termination of the war, and as his views are probably those of the peace party in the North, they have more than usual significance, and are entitled to more than a mere notice.

"In his speech Mr. Vallandigham, so far from assenting to the Seward-Lincoln doctrine of the North, that there is a "irrepressible conflict" between slavery and free labor, contended that the fundamental idea of the Constitution is the perfect and eternal compatibility of a Union of States, part slave and part free; and that such a Union was the strongest of all possible governments. He contended that nothing kept the North and South apart now but hate, antagonism and revenge, and war beats those passions sevenfold better, and while it lasts re-union cannot commence. The subjugation of the South he regarded as impossible. If the country was re-

ally tired of the war, and thought enough blood had been shed, and misery inflicted, he would make the following proposition: Stop fighting make an armistice, but not a final treaty; withdraw the Federal army from the seceded States and reduce the military establishments of both sections to a peace basis, declare free trade between the North and South, agree upon a Zollvercin, recall the fleets, terminate the blockade, restore travel, and do all things as before the war; elect a new President in 1864, and resume old retaliations.

"Mr. Vallandigham denied that this was formal recognition but informal as was the exchange of prisoners, flags of truce, &c. If it confessed disunion, it was only as the surgeon who sets a fractured limb to heal it, admits that it is broken. The Government has failed to crush out the rebellion, and would always fail. He approved of mediation as a means of suspending hostilities, but objected to arbitration.

"He said the Northwest would not separate from the South and the day that saw a division between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States would see *a separation between the West and East.* He held that the sole agitation of that subject as a political element must cease—that they must return to the constitutional and actual basis of fifty years ago, the three-fifths rule, the return of fugitive slaves, and the transit and temporary sojourn of masters with their slaves in the free States. This was the price of the Union whenever the North chose to pay it"

☞ The editorial correspondence of the Hendersonville Times, from Tennessee, has the following:

THE BRIDGE BURNING.

The Union folks are chuckling over the burning of Holston and Watauga bridges by Gen. Carter.—The particulars of the whole affair are briefly these: Gen. Carter had 1,700 well mounted men. He passed through a gap in the Cumberland range, where, owing to the extreme narrowness of the road his men had to dismount and lead their horses. A gentleman living in the vicinity of the place through which they were passing, on receiving information of the fact that they were coming, rode three horses down, to get to a telegraph office, which he succeeded in reaching, and telegraphed to Knoxville that Carter was coming. This information was received in Knoxville 9 hours before the Feds got to the bridges, yet Col. Love and the guard were unnotified of the fact that they were coming! Sufficient time was allowed to have sent troops from Knoxville to have defeated the Federals, and have prevented the destruction of the bridges. Or troops could have been sent from Lynchburg, or Humphrey Marshall's forces could have reached here in time to have prevented the catastrophe. But why this gross and unparalleled neglect and indifference to danger? Somebody must have been asleep. The truth is, it was "Christmas times," and somebody was *drunk*.

After the Federals had burned the bridges, and the citizens of Bristol and vicinity were all in arms and ready to move, together with 1500 cavalry which Gen. Marshall had, and 2000 to 4000 infantry, to intercept and bag the Federals, Gen. Marshall, being drunk, as stated by the best of authority, detained the troops for 12 to 18 hours. The horses of the Federals were jaded down; they had only 1,700 men—worn out. Humphrey Marshall had 1500 well mounted cavalry, 2000 to 4000 infantry, and 200 to 700 mounted militia. This force could have marched to the rear of the enemy and bagged the whole concern. Several gentlemen who were present, have informed me that Gen. Marshall was so drunk, that he actually went to sleep sitting in his chair while giving orders.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN STANTON AND HALLECK.—The Pittsburg (Penn.) Post gives the following version of the recent fisticuff between Stanton and Halleck:

A gentleman direct from Washington, informs us that on Sunday last there was an interchange of civilties between Stanton and Halleck in the White House. The Cabinet was in session, discussing the late slaughter at Fredericksburg, when Stanton denied having any thing to do in advising it. Halleck replied that had not the Secretary of War ordered the advance, it would not have been made, when Halleck called him a liar. Old Halleck immediately shot out his left fist at the frontispiece of Stanton, handing him one in the left eye, which felled the burly Secretary to the floor, frescoing the left side of his "human face divine" in a most artistic manner. Stanton, although reputed good in a rough and tumble contest, couldn't stand the impetuosity of "Old Brains," and Old Abe himself had to interfere by threatening to thrash both parties if they did not behave themselves.

RAISING SUNKEN VESSELS.—We learn from the N. Y. Times, that the work of raising the sunken war vessels at Norfolk and Hampton Roads, is actively and successfully progressing. The frigate United States has been raised, pumped out and towed to the Gosport Navy Yard.—Work has also been commenced upon the line of battle ships Delaware and Columbus and they will probably be raised whole. Preparations for raising the Cumberland, Congress and Merrimac are also actively in progress. The contracter, Mr. T. F. Wells, of Boston, is confident of his ability to raise the whole fleet (comprising thirteen war vessels) by the early part of next spring. A very large force of divers and machinery is employed on the work, and an investment of upwards of $70,000 has been made in the enterprise.

The two years Men in the Yankee Army.—Some of the best Yankee Generals have expressed much solicitude in regard to the Yankee regiments whose two years terms of service expire April or May. The first thirty-eight regiments from the State of New York, will go out of service in May, and among these it is said are some of the best regiments in the Yankee army. The Herald says congressional action will be necessary to restore to the army its best officers and men after the period alluded to.

DIED:

In Salem, on the 16th inst., EUGENE SMILEY, infant son of H. D. and E. G. Lott, aged one month.

"Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven"

In Yadkin County, on the 24th inst., of diptheria, J. N. TEAGUE, son of John Teague, of Davidson County, aged 21 years.

OFFICE HOLDERS AND SPECULATORS.

We have long been satisfied that some of the office holders about Richmond were concerned with the Jews that are robbing the people and the army, and the following from the Whig shows we are right:

Justice to the soldiers of our army requires that every enormity, official or otherwise, through which they are deprived of the benefits to which they are unquestionably entitled, should be exposed, with a view to the application of proper remedies. From an authentic source in the army on the Rappahannock we have the following:

"Some one in Richmond, having authority, or pretending to have authority, over the railroad transportation, does not hesitate to pitch boxes out of the cars when said boxes are presents from home to the soldiers; while packages placed aboard by speculators are allowed to come up in vast numbers every day. I suspect that said somebody's pocket does not suffer by the indulgence afforded these harpies.—I heard the other day that some individual had bought a farm out of four day's profits from fleecing the soldiers.—It is said he made $2,500 a day for his ginger-cakes, apples, &c., while the soldier must be content to go without the little delicacies his mother may see fit to send him."

SAD OCCURRENCE.

Mrs. L. A. Wilson, of Bush Hill, Randolph County, N. C, committed suicide on the 11th ult., by cutting her throat with a razor. It appears that her husband, Mr. Wilson, being unwell, and two children lying, one on its death bed and the other very low, two young ladies of the neighborhood had come in to spend the night and assist in taking care of the sick. About 4 o'clock in the morning they had lain down to sleep except Mrs. Wilson who remained by the bedside of her sick child. In about an hour Mr. Wilson awoke, and missing his wife, called her several times, and receiving no answer, became alarmed and commenced searching for her, and about six o'clock found her in an outhouse near his dwelling weltering in her own blood with the instrument of death lying by her side. The parent had, a few days before, buried a very interesting boy about two years old, and at the same time she committed the deed another lovely little boy about five years old was lying at the point of death, and died in a few days after.—*Wadesboro Argus.*

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

We are glad to see that the House of Commons of this State has passed, by a unanimous vote, the resolution introduced by Mr. Headen, of Chatham, protesting against the barbarous and odious practice of flogging, gagging and bucking in the army. Other modes of punishment can be resorted to, which will be more efficacious than whipping, and which will not leave the stripes of a permanent disgrace on the body of the soldier.

The Richmond Examiner of Wednesday last contains some of the findings of a court martial recently held in Richmond, from which we perceive that some twenty North Carolina soldiers have been terribly, and, it may be, justly punished. Among these punishments we find that one, for desertion, was sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, to be branded in the left hand with the letter D, and to be put at hard labor on the public works for three months, with ball and chain weighing twelve pounds attached to the left leg, to work without leave, to hard labor with ball and chain every alternate ten days for sixty days, to be in solitary confinement in the intervals, and to forfeit two months' pay; another, for desertion, to receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back every three months for the period of the war, to be branded in the left hand with the letter D, and to be put to hard labor in Richmond for the balance of the war. These are awful punishments. It is better to shoot men at once than to punish them in this way. But desertion is a great and growling evil, and must be checked, or the cause itself may be lost.

Standard

WOOLEN FACTORY BURNED.—On Monday, the 12th instant, the large Wool Carding Factory, located near Lincolnton, N. C., accidently took fire and was entirely consumed, together with all the machinery, much of which was entirely new. The property was owned by Col. L. D. Childs, one of the proprietors of the Saluda Factory, near this city, who lost by a similar cause some weeks since, an extensive cotton factory situated at the same place. There was no insurance, and is, consequently, a total loss.—*Columbia S. C. Guardian.*

A GLARING COUNTERFEIT.—We received by a late mail from the Northwestern part of this State, two bills, purporting to be three dollar Treasury notes of this State which are the most glaring counterfeits we have seen. They are wretchedly printed, on bluish bad paper, and are signed on the left of the bill in imitation of O. H. Perry. They are dated Raleigh, May 1, 1862.

The State, be it remembered, has thus far issued no three dollar Treasury notes.

Raleigh Standard.

RAILROAD STOCKS.—Raleigh & Gaston Railroad stock was sold in Granville on the 17th inst. at $132.25—par value $100.

North Carolina Railroad stock was sold in Raleigh on the 22d at 98, dividend on. And W. & W. R. R. stock at par.

The North Carolina Railroad has declared a dividend of 10 per cent., which gives the State Sinking Fund the handsome sum of $400,000. Its last Summer dividend was 6 per cent.—*Obs.*

Peace or No Peace!

ALL members of Company I, 33rd Reg't N. C. Troops, are hereby ordered to report immediately, to said Regiment and Company, for duty; or they will be considered as deserters, and will be dealt with accordingly. Those who are not able to report must furnish the commander of said company with a certificate from a surgeon, accompanied with an affidavit.

By order of C. M. AVERY,
Com'ding 33rd Regiment, N. C. T.
Jan. 20th, 1863.

WANTED.

1,500 or 2,000 pounds PORK for which the highest price will be paid.
J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.
Jan. 16, 1863. 37::4t

WANTED.

WE wish to hire six or seven GOOD BLACKSMITHS. Apply immediately to the undersigned, six miles South-West from High Point, or address us at High Point, N. C.
J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.
Jan 16, 1863. 37:4t

CURE FOR VIRULENT SMALL POX OR SCARLATINA AND MEASLES.

A merchant and ship owner of this city, says the Boston Courier, has had the following recipe sent him from England, where it was furnished by Mr. L. Larkin, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and who vouched for it as "a medicine that will effect a revolution in the healing art, as regards the prevention and cure, not only of small-pox, but also of measles and scarlatina, however malignant the type, in a manner more efficient than ever could have hitherto been anticipated, even by the most ardent philanthropists:

"On the first appearance of fever or irritation ushering in attacks, whether occurring in families or large communities, the subjoined method of treatment should at once be entered on: Take one grain each of powdered foxglove or digitalis (valuable in the ratio of its greenness—the dark should be avoided) and one of sulphate of zinc.—(This article is familiarly known as white vitriol.) These should be rubbed thoroughly in a morter or other convenient vessel, with four or five drops of water; this done, a noggin (about four ounces) more, with some syrup of sugar, should be added. Of this mixture a table spoonful should be given to an adult, and two teaspoonsful to a child, every second hour until symptoms of disease vanish.

"Thus conducted, convalescence, as if by magic, will result. The rapidity of an event so auspicious, will equally delight and astonish.—It may, however, be necessary further to note, that should the bowels become obstructed in progress of the disease, an evil by no means common, then a drachm of the compound of jalap (formed of two parts cream of tartar with one of jalap) and one grain of the herb, treated as above, formed into a past with syrup or sugar, should be given to adult, and half the quantity to a child.—The simple medicine shuts out every other form or article, whatever, as totally unnecessary, if not pernicious.

"The *Methodus medendi* of these medicines, capable of effecting results so gigantic, remain now to be given, and appears to be as follows: The herb, by its anti febrile properties, lays hold at once of the fever, the prolific source of woe, which it immediately strangles, while the zinc acts the part of a tonic, instantly restoring the equilibrium."

Mr. Larkin adds: "No emigrant or government vessel should hereafter be allowed to put to sea without a few pence worth of these protectors; and it is further ardently hoped that, as the dearest interests of common humanity are so vitally involved in this discovery, the press of all countries will give publicity to this announcement."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A correspondent of the New York Times, speculating upon the army of the Potomac, and what is to be done with it, gives a very unpromising condition of its spirit at present, and the causes of its depression. He says:

"Sad sad it is to look at this superb army of the Potomac, the match of which no conqueror ever led—this incomparable army, fit to perform the mission the country has imposed upon it—paralyzed, petrified, put under a blight and spell; and on the other hand the noble nation, bleeding to death and pouring out the rich wine of its life in vain.

"But the root of the matter is a distrust of the general conduct and ordering of things—They feel that things are at loose ends—in fact they know it for our army is one that reads [illegible] This spirit of discontent is [illegible] mented by many causes [illegible] For example: 1.—They have not for [illegible] months been paid. Shameful and inexcusable in the Government! 2. The stagnation, *ennui*, disgust, suffering, sickness and discomfort of camp life in winter, (without winter quarters) amid Virginia mud, cold and rain.

"No small hardships I can assure you; and it is doubtful if any regular European army ever had to submit to equally great ones. 3.—General feeling of despondency resulting from mismanagement and our want of military success. Soldiers are severe critics, and are not to be bamboozled. You may marshal your array of victories in glittering editorials—they smile sarcastically at them. You see men who tell you that they have been in a dozen battles and were licked and chased every time—they would like to chase once to see how it "feels." This begins to tell painfully on them. Their splendid qualities—their patience, faith, hope, courage, are gradually oozing out. Certainly never were a graver, gloomier more sober, serious and unmusical body of men than the Army of the Potomac at the present time.—It is a saddening contrast with a year ago."

SAD RESULTS OF A RUNAWAY MARRIAGE.

The N. Y. correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes:

A few years ago the marriage of Miss. Boker, a young, beautiful and accomplished lady, with her father's coachman, John Dean, set all the scandal-mongers in Gotham on end. A sad *addendum* to the "strange, eventful history," has now to be added. After the marriage the couple, notwithstanding their different "bringing up," lived happily enough together, in a small cottage over in Williamsburg. The husband obtained an office in the custom house and saved money enough to open a public house at the foot of Grand street, Williamsburg. But, alas! for John Dean, he could not keep a hotel. It is said "he was his own best customer," and as a natural result he commenced treating his wife badly. In a short time all their money was spent, and with poverty coming in at the door, love, as usual, flew out of the window. John beat and abused his wife, but all this she put up with until starvation stared her in the face, when she was compelled to ask admission into the almshouse.—The petition was granted, and the fashionable, elegant and accomplished belle of the Fifth Avenue—a few years ago—is now the associate of beggars and paupers.

COULDN'T BE BRIBED.—We learn from the Bristol Advocate, that a deserter and spy, by the name of Harris, who came into East Tennessee with the Yankee force that burned the bridges, was captured near Jonesborough, recently, with a commission of Captain in his pocket, bearing the imposing seal of Andrew Johnson, Governor of Tennessee. Private Philip Warlick, of Col. Love's N. C. regiment, was detailed as guard to deliver the prisoner to the authorities at Knoxville. Harris offered Warlick $10,000 to allow him to escape The honest North Carolinian indignantly informed him that Lincoln's government had not money enough to bribe him to the performance of such a dishonorable action. Such is the metal of the true Southern patriot fighting for his home and his country.

For the Press.

The Hon. Fernando Wood and Friends.

The more fools the more fun, is an old French proverb. As to me, I am glad to see your exertions to make an opening with the Democratic government of President Davis, for peace with New York, excluding the Yankees of the New England States. In fact those Yankee negro worshipers are the nurrain of America. I was not in the least surprised when I knew, confidentially, that Slidell had proposed to the Emperor Napoleon the establishment of a monarchy either in Louisiana or Texas. Two-thirds at least, of the people of Texas profess the political doctrine of J. C. Calhoun, the perfect independence of each State according to the standard and test of the German Confederacy. The people of Texas don't want to be with the United States, nor with the democratic Confederacy of Jeff Davis; they wish to have the *Lone Star* of the first creation of that nation. The Emperor Napoleon is acting according to the solicitations of Slidell, but the question is this: Who gave such instructions to Slidell?—Judan Benjamin is the Secretary of [illegible] Anyhow I think all those political [illegible] will be arranged amicably. The first step [illegible] have peace, is to have a democratic President on the throne of the United States, and murder Lincoln together with all the black republican leaders of the emancipation act. Let this be done first of all, *sine qua non*, and God will bless you; the world will sing *Hallelujah*; otherwise the democrats in the North, South, East, West, are not safe under the infernal power of the Black Republicans. Resist violence is implanted in the nature [illegible] The Jacobins and political demagogs of Congress, and Senate of North Carolina, keeping up civil war and anarchy; the ten [illegible] bill is dead, but then the militia will be out to defend the State The speculators, extortionists, 'thieves of the people' that [illegible] to have been indicted for capital felony, are making mockery of all restrictions *in paper.* Last week a Jew from Columbus, Georgia, passed through this town, took a trip as far as Richmond, bought country produce to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, and sent the whole safe to Columbus!! France was groaning with a deep sigh; misery, distress, poverty, rapacity, anguish was heard every where, just the same, as it is at present amongst us. Napoleon, no doubt, was *a man inspired* for the salvation of the people; the Market Law was the life of the soul for all France. Here is the historical knowledge of the Market Law in France, which killed the extortionists, and give a new life to the people. Too much politics, too much humbug religion, have killed the United States. Four candidates for the Presidency, put an end to the American republic. But still the office beggars under Lincoln, and the office beggars under Davis will destroy all sorts of governments. The Yankee Missionaries in Texas, the Yankee school teachers in Texas, the Yankee ministers of fanciful religions in Texas have exasperated the Texians to the utmost extent, and what is the result?—Texas will become independent as it was before. Congress has the right to be informed if Mr. Slidell is begging the Emperor Napoleon a monarchy for Texas, by advice of Judah Benjamin.

Which is the policy of the North? *Submission.* Which is the policy of the South? *Resistance.* Will the abolitionists yield to the slaveholders? *No.* Will the Confederate States submit to the abolitionists? *Never.*—Will the intervention of France have any effect on the mind of Lincoln and his gang, to induce those abolitionists in England, in Russia with us? *None at all.* Will England, France or any monarchical government, do anything in good faith, in behalf of democracy or republicanism? *Not a bit.* Which are the feelings in England or France, towards the Confederacy or the United States? *Commercial feelings to buy and to sell.* Besides that, to let the Americans cut their own throats and to kill republicanism and democracy, but of course, *with great hypocrisy and jesuitism.*

In the event that England, France or any other country would recognize the independence of the Confederacy, will that compel Lincoln to stop the war? *No Sirree.* Will the Confederacy live or die? Now let me answer like a Yankee Virginia is already divided into two States; one for Lincoln, another for Davis. It depends altogether *on a counter-revolution.*

Which is the safest policy for the Confederacy? A military government, the point of the bayonet, a Market Law, to make the Confederate paper a legal currency, to turn out from public offices one hundred thousand Northern men, &c.

Which sort of government can obtain peace for the Confederacy, or, compel the abolitionists to make peace with us? A powerful government like that of Napoleon; a Constitution like that of Great Britain. What will the Federal government do with the debt incurred in this abolition war? A new Yankee trick, to repudiate the debt. To rob from thieves is not robbery. Will England or France ever do something to help us? England and France will be ready at any time, to do every thing to help themselves. How many millions of dollars must Lincoln, Seward, Butler and others have robbed from the public moneys? How many millions of miles is the distance from Richmond to heaven? You may say, that is a Yankee answer. Well, set a thief to catch a thief, is mine and thine. *Concensus facit legem.* I hope some kind friends of Lincoln amongst us, will send this letter to you under a Flag of Truce. *Finis coronat opus.* I will spend and be spent the days of my life, in the service of the Confederacy.

To meet and part is mortal's lot,
You have seen me, pray, forget me not.

DR. R. V. LEMOINE.

New Advertisements

WANTED

TO buy an intelligent, likely and honest boy, about 18 years of age, of good address and polite manners. Any one desirous of selling such a boy, may obtain a bargain by applying at this Office.—One who has been exclusively used for house purposes, preferred. [jan. 30:1t.

FOR SALE OR RENT!

MY HOUSE AND LOT in Salem. The improvements on the premises consist of a two-story Dwelling, Kitchen, Stable, and a Well of good Water. Apply to J. E. MICKEY or to the subscriber, F. MICKEY.
Jan 23, 1863. 38:tf

Cotton Yarn for Corn.

WE will make a lot of COTTON YARN next week, which we will exchange for CORN. F. & H. FRIES.
Jan. 23, 1863. 38:4w

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust, to me executed by C. B. Ziglar, for certain purposes therein specified, I shall sell at public auction, on the premises, on **Tuesday the 4th day of March** next, THREE VALUABLE LOTS IN WINSTON, *with all the improvements thereon*

The lots all join, and front on Main street, and are bounded on the East by the Plank Road.—There are two good dwelling houses on the premises, containing eleven rooms, with a Store and counting rooms, basement and cellar, stable and scalls, and all necessary out buildings; an excellent well of water, and one of the best Gardens in this section.

This property is situated within 150 feet of the Court-house Square.

Any person wishing a good business stand and desirable private residence would do well to attend, as such property is not often in market.

☞ A short credit will be given if desired.

J. MASTEN, Trustee.

Jan. 30, 1863.

Goldsboro', North Carolina,
January 23d, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 5.

I. COMMANDERS OF BRIGADES WILL give to the officers detailed for recruiting service, (one from each Company,) special instructions to arrest and forward to their Companies all enlisted men absent without competent authority.

II. A full pardon, except as to forfeiture of pay for the period of unauthorized absence, is hereby proclaimed to all enlisted men, absent without leave, who may voluntarily return to their respective commands on or before the 10th day of February next

III. All enlisted men who do not voluntarily return within the time specified, and all who shall after this date absent themselves from their commands without proper authority, will be charged with desertion and tried by the new Military Court now in session. If found guilty, they will be sentenced to death, whether present or absent, and commanders will be ordered to execute the sentence wherever the condemned can be arrested.

IV. In Companies all the enlisted men of which are present for duty, except those absent under legal orders or upon regular sick-leave, Division, District and Department Commanders are authorized to grant furloughs, at the rate of one for every twenty-five men present for duty in each company, and for periods which, deducting the time necessary for travel, will permit the parties to remain at home fourteen days. Whenever they are authorized by the facts to append a certificate, which will be required in every instance, that no enlisted man of the Company is absent without competent authority, Company and Regimental Commanders will forward, through the regular channels, at the rate and upon the conditions above specified, recommendations of the men most meritorious and deserving of furlough.

V. All enlisted men who overstay their regular sick furloughs, or those granted as above, will be immediately arrested on their return, an examination made into the circumstances of each case, and the facts reported to the Brigade Commander, who will either punish the delinquent, cause charges to be preferred, or, return him to duty unpunished, as the circumstances of the case may in his judgment require.

VI, Major A. F. CONE, Chief Quartermaster, will cause these orders to be advertised once a week, for three weeks, in every newspaper published in North Carolina, and in the newspapers published in Columbia, Anderson, Greenville and Yorkville, South Carolina.

By command of Maj Gen. G. W. SMITH:
SAM. W. MELTON,
Major and A. A. Gen.
39:3t]

A PROCLAMATION
BY
ZEBULON B. VANCE,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that a large number of soldiers from our armies are absent from their colors without proper leave, in this the hour of our greatest need, and it being confidently believed that a large majority of such were impelled to this course by a natural and almost irresistible desire to see their homes and friends once more after so long an absence, and not because of a cowardly determination to leave their brave comrades to share all the dangers and hardships of the field alone; and whereas, Maj Gen. G. W. Smith, in command of the Department of North Carolina, by consent of the Secretary of War, has published an order declaring that all who may voluntarily return to duty by the 10th day of February next, shall be received into their several commands with no other punishment than a forfeiture of their pay for the time they have been so absent without leave; and declaring further that all who do not so return by the said 10th day of February, shall when apprehended, be tried for desertion, and upon conviction, be made to suffer death:

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation to all soldiers from this State, serving in the armies of the Confederacy, who are now illegally absent from their colors, commanding them to return to duty with their comrades, and exhorting them to avail themselves of this opportunity of saving their friends from the disgrace and infamy which will cling forever to the name of a deserter from his country's cause, and themselves from a felon's death. Many, after carrying their country's flag in triumph through various bloody conflicts and making themselves a name, of which their children's children might have been justly proud, have forfeited it all by absenting themselves at a moment when their own State is invaded and about to be desolated by a brutal, half savage foe. Now is the time to reinstate themselves, by a prompt return to duty. I appeal to them to stand by their country yet a little longer, and not to sully by desertion the bright and glorious reputation of the State, which they have helped to win on a hundred hard fought fields; and I appeal to all good and loyal citizens throughout the State to give their influence to induce these men to return.—Let no one, unmoved by this appeal to his patriotism and honor, suppose that he can remain at home with impunity; the full power of the State authorities, aided if need be by the Confederacy, shall be put in force to arrest him and bring him to punishment after the 10th day of February next, and there shall be no rest for the deserter in the borders of North Carolina. And let none excuse their desertion by declaring that they go home to take care of their families; they will add nothing to the comfort of their families by biding like guilty men in the woods by day, and by plundering their neighbors by night; they only bring shame and suffering upon the heads of the innocent, and their little children, when gray headed old men, will have the finger of scorn pointed at them and the bitter taunt will ring in their ears, "Your father skulked in the woods to keep from fighting for his country."

The State is now trying to provide food for your families, and each county is making a similar provision; and as your Chief Magistrate I promise you that the wife and child of the soldier who is in the army doing his duty shall share the last bushel of meal and the last pound of meat in the State. Let every patriot in the land assist with all his influence in the execution of this proclamation, and our victorious ranks will be again filled, and our country soon be rid of the enemy.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. (SEAL) VANCE, our Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1863.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.
jan. 30, 3w.

All weekly papers in the State copy three times and dailies one week.

Calendar for 1863.

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb	1	2	3	4		6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
April				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Aug							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Oct.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 4.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 10, 1863.

The following officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are by so declared.

1. All officers and men captured in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, up to December 10, 1862.

2. All officers and men captured in Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas and Louisiana, up to January 1st, 1863.

3. The two foregoing sections apply not only to officers and men of the Confederate service, but also to all persons captured in arms or hostile array against the United States, whatever may have been the character of the military organization to which they were attached, and whatever may have been the terms of the paroles given by them. If any are in federal prisons, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

5. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point up to Jan. 6th 1863.

6. All Confederate Officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburg up to Dec'r 23d, 1862, and including said date.

7. All paroled Confederate officers and men receipted for at Vicksburg up to Dec'r 23d, 1862, and including said date.

8. All Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Fredericksburg, Va., in December, 1862.

9. All Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Goldsboro', N. C., in Dec'r, 1862.

10. Other miscellaneous and minor exchanges, of which the appropriate officers will be duly informed. ROBERT OULD,
Jan. 22 6t Agent of Exchange.

All Southern papers are requested to copy, and send bills to the War Department.

THOMAS T. BEST,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WINSTON, N. C.,
SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

☞ Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston. T. T. B.
Jan. 9, 1863. 36-1y

State of North Carolina.
FORSYTH COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1862.

Thomas Sullivan, Adm'r. of Archibald Pettiford, dec'd vs Alfred Pettiford and others. } Petition to sell real estate to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Alfred Pettiford, Isaac Pettiford, Fanny intermarried with —— ——, and Sally intermarried with —— Valentine, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held, for the county of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or a motion will be made for an order of sale, and will be heard ex parte.

Witness C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of December, 1862.
C. L. BANNER, c. c. c.
Dec. 25, 1862. 35::6w

To Physicians.

WE would respectfully call the attention of the profession to our large stock of MEDICINES, consisting in part of

150 lbs Best English Calomel.
20 lbs. Gum Opium.
75 " Extract Logwood,
200 " Oil Vitriol,
96 doz Balsam Copaiba Capsules,
500 doz. Superior Toilet Soap,
20 doz. Old Brown Windsor Soap,
40 lbs. Sweet Spirits of Nitre,
50 " Blue Mass,
50 " Blister Ointment,
19 Reams Commercial Note Paper,
100 Ounces Quinine.
10 " Morphine,
40 lbs. Gum Camphor,
150 lbs. Cooking Soda,
200 lbs. Epsom Salts,
50 lbs. Tartar Emetic,
100 lbs. Cream Tartar, &c., &c.

For sale wholesale and retail by
PARISH & WADDILL,
dec. 5,::31::3m] Main Street, Danville, Va.

War News!

THE subscriber will pay 75 cts. per dozen for good RABBIT SKINS delivered at his shop in this place. T. J. BONER.
Salem, Jan. 23, 1863.

FOR SALE,

A MEDIUM sized MULE.
Also a good HORSE. Address,
J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.
Jan. 16, 1863. 37::4t

JUST PUBLISHED
AT THIS OFFICE, A THIRD EDITION OF
BLUM'S
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC FOR 1863.
containing the usual Astronomical Calculations Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
L. V. BLUM.
Salem, Jan. 1863.

DONATIONS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Many persons in the State are ready to contribute what they can spare in clothing, shoes blankets &c.. for the benefit of the soldiers of North-Carolina, provided they can be made certai that the articles sent will reach their destination. We have taken some pains to ascertain how this can be done, and the following is the result of our inquiries. These arrangements may be relied upon:

1. Governor Vance has ordered the Captain of every militia district in the State to call upon each family in their several districts, to purchase or collect what they may be willing to give to the North Carolina soldiers, blankets, jeanes, linseys, leather, shoes, socks carpets and clothes ready made, to be delivered by the colonel of the regiment to the Quartermaster in Raleigh to be forwarded by him to he proper regiment or company.

2. Besides this, the people of one or more Captains districts, if their donations are sufficiently large to justify it, may select a gentleman whom they may prefer to carry on their donations to the regiment or company, and the State will furnish the transportion and pay the necessary expenses of the agent.

3. All articles donated should be carefully put up in packages bags, boxes or barrels, and they should be legibly directed to the soldier or company for whom they are intended naming the company and regiment and if possible the brigade.

4. Persons who wish to send articles to any soldier or company, but who do not find it convenient to deliver it to the captain or their district, or to a special Agent by directing it carefully as above, may deliver it to the nearest Railroad Agent, directed to the care of Captain C. W. Garrett, Quartermaster at Raleigh, N. C., and it will be promptly forwarded.

5. All articles intended for sick or wounded soldiers or for hospitals, must be carefully directed and sent to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, N. C.—Nov. 11, 1862.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS THE TIME LIMITED IN my proclamation forbidding the exportation of Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth and Yarn and Woolen Cloth, is about to expire, and the same necessity exists now as then for the prohibition:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this proclamation, continuing the said prohibition, with the same restrictions and exceptions as were contained in said proclamation, for thirty days from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, Z. B. VANCE, Governor, hath signed these presents. L. S. and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 26th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 87th year of our Independence.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, JR.,
Private Secretary.

Dec. 26-2t.

All papers of the State will copy twice.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IN ORDER TO STOP, IF possible, the wicked system of speculation which is blighting the land, and prevent the production of famine and distress in the midst of plenty, the Legislature of North Carolina, by joint resolution thereof, ratified on the 22d day of this month, (November,) have authorized me to lay an embargo upon the exportation from the State of certain articles of prime necessity, except to certain persons and for certain purposes:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from carrying beyond the limits of the State any salt, bacon, pork, cotton, corn, meal, flour, potatoes, shoes, leather, hides, cotton cloth, and yarn and woolen cloth. The following persons are alone to be exempted from this prohibition, viz:

All Quartermasters and Commissaries, Agents of the Confederate Government and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character; also all Agents of any county, district, town or corporation of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their authority to purchase such articles in behalf of such town, county, district or corporation for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for re-sale or profit; also all persons who may make oath before the nearest Justice of the Peace that the articles purchased are for their own private use, and not for re-sale before they are removed; also all persons, non residents, who may have bought such articles before the date hereof. The exception is to extend to salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering any of our ports from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State.

Until further order the Colonels of Militia in the different counties, are enjoined to see that this proclamation is enforced.

Not intending or desiring to prevent the people of our sister States from sharing with our own citizens whatever we can spare, but to repress speculation so far as may be possible, I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to aid and sustain me in the enforcement of this proclamation for the common good.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed. L. S.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 26th day of November, A. D., 1862, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

Z. B. VANCE

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, *Private Secretary.*
Raleigh, Nov. 28th, 1862.

THE DAILY PROGRESS
THE DAILY PROGRESS
THE DAILY PROGRESS
HAS THE NEWS
HAS THE NEWS
HAS THE NEWS
BY THE TELEGRAPH
BY THE TELEGRAPH
BY THE TELEGRAPH
AND MAIL
AND MAIL
AND MAIL
FROM EVERY POINT
FROM EVERY POINT
FROM EVERY POINT
IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY

And is mailed to subscribers at $1 00 per month, $2 50 for three months, $4 00 for six months and $6 00 for twelve months, and sold by newsboys everywhere. Agents will be supplied at $3 00 per hundred.

It is published at Raleigh, N. C., by the Editor and Proprietor of the original DAILY PROGRESS established in Newbern in 1858. It is independent in all things, belongs to no party, and is a live newspaper.

No attention paid to orders unless accompanied by money. Address

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C,

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
DAILY STATE JOURNAL

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

Tor the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives da by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, at 4 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 a. m.
Closes daily, at 4, p. m.

Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m

Greensborough Mail. (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walketown and White Road,) arrives every Sunday by 6 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, at, 4 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p.m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

HOME-MADE

JEANS & SOCKS WANTED

HAVING contracted with the State Government to furnish some clothing for the army, I take this method of informing the people of the surrounding country that I wish to purchase a large quantity of Home-made Jeans. I will pay a fair price for any quantity of Jeans and hope all those who have any to sell will give me a call and not dispose of it to speculators. It will be made up into garments in this place.

I will also pay a fair price for SOCKS for the use of our troops. THOS. T. BEST.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1862,

In order to satisfy any who may have doubts as to my purchasing these articles for the soldiers, I apperd the following certificate from our State Government:

Quartermaster's Department
RALEIGH, Nov. 6th, 1862.

THOS. T. BEST, ESQ.,

Dear Sir: You are hereby authorized to purchase Woolen Jeans, Cotton and Woolen Socks for the use of this department. C. W. GARRETT, A. Q. M.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnil ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere el in the country.

I on the Salem DrugStore.

PAINTS.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.
Salem October 4th, 1861

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Dec. 31st, 1862.

Cornelius S. Burley	B. N. Hopkins
Spencer Boyden	Mrs. Mariah Howard
Thos M. Brown	Miss. H. E Hauser
Wm. Campbell	" Susie A. Price
Mrs. Lucy Delapp	George Petticord
Miss Rebecca Davis	Wm. Standiford
Smith Frazier	E. Speller
Miss Ruth Goodie	Miss Sarah Terry
" Mattie Hartman	" Fanny H Townes

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., December 31st, 1862.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4 pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4 "
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4 "
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4 "
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4 "
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4 "
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4 "
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4 "
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32 "
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8 "
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4 "
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4 "
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4 "
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4 "
" 15.	The Soldier,	8 "
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16 "
" 17.	The New Year,	4 "
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	"
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	"
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	"
" 21.	Individual Effort,	"
" 22.	The French Soldier,	"
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J C Ryle,	"
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F Deems, D. D.,	"
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	"
" 26.	Are You Ready?	"
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	"
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	"
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. Fowles, of S. C.,	"
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8 "
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4 "
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8 "
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4 "
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4 "
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128 "

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

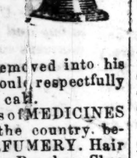
W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!



THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His Stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50-tf.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PROSPECTUS
OF
DE BOW'S REVIEW.

Adapted primarily to the Confederate States of America, including Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly at New Orleans and Charleston.

TERMS.—$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Now is the time to rally in the cause of Southern Publications. The Review is based upon a firm foundation solely devoted to your interests; our list of subscribers should be doubled. We earnestly request our friends to interest themselves in our behalf. It is particularly important in times like these, and we rely upon a generous response.

Southern Advertisments are resbectfully solicited.

Address J. D. B. DE BOW, Charleston, S. C., or New Orleans, La.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of LAUGENOUR & STOLTZ is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned having contracted for all claims due said firm and undertaken to wind up all the business, hereby requests all persons indebted to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims to come forward and present them immediately. L. C. LAUGENOUR.

Lewisville, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1862. 20-5w-dd

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin stoves." Inquire at this office.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subsribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogbur S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A C Spach W W Thornton.
22	George Burke Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetzer, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Keiner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mook, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bollinck, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district. W. ALSPAUGH,

april 25-52-4t C. B. S. C. S.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

QUININE & MORPHINE

for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, Nov. 7, 1862.

Census of North Carolina, 1860

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,857	27	206	3390
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7966
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,333	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1153	12634
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,556	504	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	0166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10 103	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	356	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,401	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	368	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,426	152	3947	7925
Guilford	16.738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3 948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5'693	2	913	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	658	6808	13378
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	592	5105	16949
Pasquotank	4 473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,247	392	3569	7948
Person	5.798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7 480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5 211	345	5453	11089
Robeson	8.584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	14,031	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,000	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10492
Surry	8 949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8 963	53	5246	11202
Wake	16.470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3.596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4 771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8.721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944	299	3496	9750
Yadkin	9.110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8.229	64	362	8655
	631.489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less,
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 000 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.
Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers publisxed six times a week, 00 cents. Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly ☐ cents per quarter, or ☐ cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, cent an ounce.

On Trancient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three onnces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers,

Executive Department, N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 9.

THE following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by hat of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the proper certificate under seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proven by him as in other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor VANCE:

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

Nov. 7, 1862. 28-3t

☞ All papers in the State please copy three mes, send copies of paper and bill to A. G. office

---

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT
OF THE
Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.
SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy. Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Beujamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, B S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon,
ARKANSAS.
Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gartrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.
LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,
NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, [illegible]
W Porcher [illegible], James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager
TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Atkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry,
TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Sexton.
VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61